

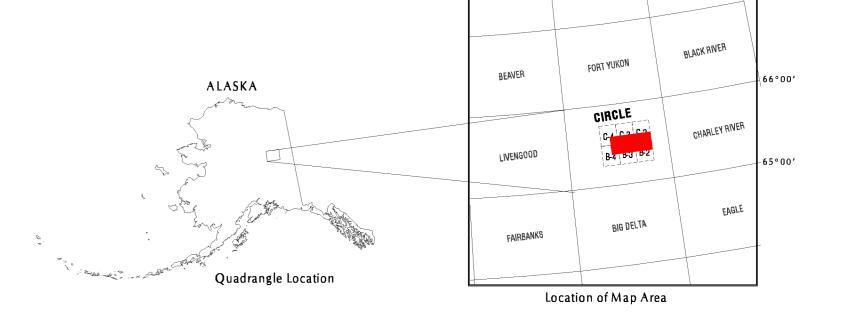
## TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS OF THE CIRCLE MINING DISTRICT BACKGROUND TREND REMOVED

1994



Department of Natural Resources Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys Geologic Data Modeling System

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## SURVEY HISTORY

This map has been compiled and drawn under contract between the State of Alaska, Department of Natural
Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys,
and WGM, Mining and Geological Consultants, Inc.
Airborne geophysical data for the area was acquired
by Dighem Surveys & Processing, Inc. in 1993. Other products from this survey are available from the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys, 794 University Ave., Suite 200, Fairbanks, Alaska,

Geophysical data were acquired with a DIGHEM Electromagnetic (EM) system, a Scintrex cesium CS2 magnetometer, and a Herz VLF system installed in an AS350B-1 Squirrel helicopter. In addition, the survey recorded data from a radar altimeter, GPS navigation system, 50/60 Hz monitors, and video camera. Flights were performed at a mean terrain clearance of 200 feet along survey flight lines with a spacing of a quarter of a mile. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the flight lines at intervals of approximately three miles. A Sercel Real-Time Differential Global Positioning System (RT-DGPS) was used for both navigation and flight path recovery. The helicopter position was derived every 0.5 seconds using both real-time and post-processing differential positioning to a relative accuracy of less than 10 m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clarke 1866 (UTM) spheroid, 1927 North American datum using a Central Meridian (CM) of 147 degrees, a porth constant of Central Meridian (CM) of 147 degrees, a north constant of 0 and an east constant of 500,000. Positional accuracy of the

presented data is better than 10 m with respect to the UTM

## TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS

Journal of the Association of Computing Machinery, v. 17, no. 4, p. 589-602.

**DESCRIPTIVE NOTES** 

The magnetic total field contours were produced using digitally recorded data from a Scintrex cesium CS2 magnetometer, with a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds. The magnetic data were (1) corrected for diurnal variations by subtraction of the digitally recorded base station magnetic data, (2) levelled to the tie line data, and (3) interpolated onto a regular 100 m grid using a modified Akima (1970) technique. A third order polynomial surface was fitted to the data by least squares linear regression and removed to eliminate strong regional gradients. Akima, H., 1970, A new method of interpolation and smooth curve fitting based on local procedures:

amls: /home/users/gina/amls/geophys/cirmag.aml plot: /files2/geophys/circle/plots/cirmag.gra

January 17, 1995